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United States Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 47.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF STATE GAME COMMISSIONERS AND WARDENS FOR 1905.

General interest in game protection is responsible for an immense volume of game legislation in the United States. Probably in no other country in the world are more game laws enacted or more frequent changes proposed. It is not uncommon for more than 100 game laws to be passed in a single year, and sometimes 25 or 50 will be enacted by a single State where local laws are the rule. In 1905, 37 State legislatures convened during the month of January; those of Hawaii and Porto Rico met in February; and those of Florida and Georgia will meet in April and June, respectively. In nearly all of these States and Territories amendments to the game laws have been or will be under consideration. Some of these amendments will become law, others will not, but all are more or less important in showing the progress of game legislation, those that fail no less than those that pass. Although compilations of game laws are common, no attempt has apparently ever been made to compile or digest the immense number of game bills introduced or to determine the number which are of merely local or individual importance; nor has there been any attempt to ascertain to what extent the bills considered were based on recommendations of game officials.

The compilation of introduced bills is beyond the scope of this investigation, but an effort has been made to bring together the various recommendations of State officers for 1905 in the belief that such material would be of general and permanent value, for comparison with bills introduced or passed during the present year, for showing the present trend of legislation, and for future reference. State game commissioners or wardens have been appointed in 35 States and these officers from their position are well qualified to know what measures are necessary to strengthen the laws in their respective States. Of the States holding legislative sessions this year 31 have State game commissioners or wardens, all of whom, except those of Indiana, Missouri, and New York, include recommendations in their reports. These reports are usually prepared annually or biennially prior to the meeting of the legislatures, and in odd years, when legislative sessions are general, data relative to the enforcement of the game laws are available which in other years are not accessible.

In this connection reference may be made to the desirability of including in each report a comprehensive review of the condition of game in the State to show the basis of the recommendations and to illustrate the effect of legislation or the lack of it on the increase or decrease of game. Several States are now in a position to estimate approximately the number of deer or other big game killed annually or the total number to be found within their limits, and such estimates are made by Maine, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Montana, and Wyoming. The president of the National Association of Game Wardens has shown an appreciation of the importance of this subject by including in his report as Game Warden of Montana a full and detailed account of the condition of the big game and game birds of Montana.

Of the 17 States not represented in this report 4, Vermont, Maryland, Ohio, and Iowa, have State game commissioners or wardens, but as their legislatures do not meet in 1905 no official recommendations have been made this year. Seven others, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, and South Dakota, have county or district wardens, but no State officers, and in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Indian Territory, and Kansas the enforcement of the game laws is left to sheriffs and other local peace officers.

In compiling the recommendations those relating to bounties, fish, or other matters not germane to the subject-matter of the investigation have been omitted and those relating to game have been stated in the briefest possible form. Reports from the various State officers have been examined, not only for formal recommendations, but also for incidental suggestions. Thus in the case of Oregon 15 recommendations are here included, although only the first four are given by the warden as formal recommendations. The entries under each State are numbered to facilitate reference.

It will be impracticable for some time to ascertain how many of the following recommendations have been acted upon but reports thus far received indicate that 4 of the States whose legislatures adjourned prior to April 1 made practically no changes in their game laws. In North Dakota, Oklahoma, and West Virginia no game laws were passed, and in Delaware but two slight changes were made. There will be no opportunity, therefore, until 1907 for legislation along the lines suggested by the officials of these States.

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Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

On comparison of the recommendations with existing laws a strong tendency toward uniformity will be found—a fact which is not brought out by examination of the recommendations alone. The subjects which seem to attract most attention at present are licenses, powers of commissioners and wardens, and the propagation of game. It is gratifying to note that comparatively few of the recommendations concern mere changes in season and several of these suggest shortening the open season for the purpose of securing greater protection. Shipment is mentioned in only a few reports, chiefly because most of the States already have nonexport laws. The principal topics are summarized in the following paragraphs:

Big game.—Most of the suggestions in regard to big game contemplate shortening the open season, making a close season of several years, or reducing the number of deer and elk to be killed. In the case of deer, Arizona proposes to reduce the season to one month, New Mexico to six weeks, California and Maine to two months, and Tennessee to close the season for several years. Arizona proposes a five-year close season on antelope, New Mexico a two-year season for antelope and a ten-year season for sheep and elk. Oregon also proposes to protect elk for ten years. California and Connecticut suggest preventing the chasing of deer by dogs, and Pennsylvania insists on greater restrictions on hounding. Oregon would allow hounding during October, but would permit any one to kill, without liability to the owner, any dog found chasing deer between April 1 and August 1. North Carolina proposes that no deer be killed while it is swimming a stream or other body of water.

Shore birds.—Recommendations in regard to protection of migratory birds are comparatively few and not in proportion to the importance of the subject. Delaware and New Jersey urge prohibition of summer woodcock shooting; Massachusetts protection throughout the year for upland plover; and North Carolina prohibition of the export of shore birds from the State. Pennsylvania is apparently the only State which recommends stopping the spring shooting of migratory birds.

Waterfowl.—As in the case of shore birds most of the States are slow to urge the measures which are most needed for the protection of waterfowl. Connecticut proposes to stop killing during the breeding season only, New Jersey to cut off a month at each end of the shooting season, and Delaware to stop summer shooting of the wood duck. New Mexico recommends making a close season for all waterfowl; Oregon recommends prohibiting the killing of geese on nesting and roosting grounds, but allowing them to be killed elsewhere throughout the year. Rhode Island urges a prohibition against shooting from boats propelled by any means other than oars, paddles, or sails. Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin unite in urging the stopping of spring shooting, and Utah suggests that the sale of waterfowl be prohibited.

Bag limits.—Arizona proposes to limit the number of doves which may be killed to 50 in one day; California to reduce the bag limit on doves and ducks from 50 to 25 per day; California, Michigan, and Minnesota agree in recommending that the number of deer allowed each hunter be reduced from 3 to 2 in a season. Montana wishes to reduce the number of deer from 6 to 3 and the number of mountain goats from 6 to 1. Colorado proposes a limit of one each for elk, antelope, and mountain sheep; Delaware urges the establishment of bag limits on game, Idaho a reduction in the number of game birds from 18 to 12 per day, Minnesota a change in the bag limit, and North Dakota a change in the number of prairie chickens and grouse from 25 of each to 25 of both.

Sale.—Extension of present restrictions to cover sale of all game are made by Arizona, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Utah. California proposes to stop the sale of doves, rail, and snipe; New Mexico sale of big game, pheasants, doves, quail, and waterfowl; and Oregon sale of upland birds for five years. Pennsylvania suggests changes to meet evasions of the present laws.

Licenses.—More attention is given to licenses than to any other one feature, recommendations concerning them being made by 18 different States. Arizona proposes a \$10 nonresident license for hunting deer and turkey; Maine a \$5 nonresident license for hunting plover in August and all birds in September, a \$15 license for hunting all game in October and November, and a license for residents; Delaware and Montana a license for unnaturalized foreigners; Massachusetts a \$10 license for unnaturalized foreigners with photograph of licensee; Oklahoma resident and nonresident licenses; Oregon a \$20 nonresident and a \$1 resident license; Rhode Island a \$5 license for residents and nonresidents alike; and Wyoming a \$10 nonresident license for taking birds and fish and a \$2.50 resident license. Repeal of exemptions under present license laws are proposed by Colorado, Illinois, and Nebraska; Michigan suggests an extension of the license system to cover both hunting and fishing; and New Hampshire an extension of the nonresident license to cover all game. Provisions permitting hunters to carry home a reasonable amount of game under license are recommended by Maine, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Delaware recommends an increase in the nonresident license fee to \$10, North Dakota an increase in the resident fee from 75 cents to \$1, and Illinois a slight reduction in the resident fee.

Commissions.—Recommendations under this head relate chiefly to three matters—appropriations, increase in special officers, and wider powers. Arizona proposes the establishment of a salaried Fish and Game Commission; Delaware a Board of Game Commissioners, to serve without salary and assume charge of the warden work in place of the Game Protective Association. Colorado desires an increase in the number of chief wardens from 5 to 25; Illinois, authority to appoint

special deputies; Maine, an increase in the number of wardens between Baker Lake and the Allegash, and the appointment of a general superintendent of wardens; Pennsylvania, provision for salaried game protectors; Tennessee, authorization for county wardens to appoint deputies; Washington, the creation of the office of chief deputy game warden. Larger appropriations are urged by California, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. Maine shows the necessity for restoration of the right of search formerly allowed wardens, and North Dakota of authority for wardens to act in any part of the district instead of only in the county in which appointed.

Propagation and Preserves.—The importance now accorded the subject of game refuges and provision for restocking depleted covers is shown by the recommendations of ten States and the District of Columbia. Connecticut recommends propagation of quail, Illinois utilization of the surplus in the game protective fund for purchase and propagation of game birds, North Dakota application of 10 per cent of the proceeds from license fees to propagation, Pennsylvania purchase and propagation of game, and Washington the equipment of each trout hatchery with a plant for propagating game. Oklahoma urges that its game and fish warden be authorized to exchange animals and birds, and Wyoming that its game warden be empowered to issue permits for capture and propagation of game. Maine recommends the establishment of a State game park in Indian Township, Washington Co.; Michigan prohibition of all hunting on Bois Blanc Island in the Straits of Mackinac; Rhode Island the establishment of game refuges; and the District of Columbia the stopping of shooting in order to make the environs of the National Capital practically a refuge for birds and game.

Miscellaneous.—Michigan recommends the repeal of all local acts where a general law will cover the ground and a uniform season for all game except deer; Montana a uniform season for all game; North Carolina one throughout the State for quail and wild turkeys, and Rhode Island one for all birds except sea-fowl from January 1 to July 14; New Jersey cooperation with New York and Pennsylvania for the purpose of securing more uniform laws. North Dakota advises adopting a comprehensive law for nongame birds. Tennessee urges the repeal of the provision allowing children under 16 to trap quail because this exemption has been used to evade the provisions of the present law. Proposed restrictions on the use of firearms include the prohibition of the use of automatic guns in North Dakota and restriction of hunters to single-shot rifles of not less than 45 caliber in Wyoming. Wyoming also proposes an examination of applicants for the position of guide, a change in guide license fees, prohibition of the waste of game meat or its use in baiting traps, and a law making the killing of big game for heads or tusks or the purchase or sale of tusks a felony.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY STATES.

ARIZONA.

1. Extension of close season for antelope to March 1, 1911 (instead of January 1, 1906).
2. Provision for salaried fish and game commissioner, with additional allowance for expenses, the commissioner to devote his entire time to the duties of the office.
3. Establishment of \$10 nonresident license for hunting deer and turkeys.
4. Reduction of open season for deer and turkeys to one month—November 1 to December 1 (instead of September 15 to November 1).
5. Establishment of bag limit on doves—50 in one day.
6. Prohibition of sale of all game, instead of that taken in the Territory.
7. Insertion of word 'quail' in the law (instead of including quail under partridge).

CALIFORNIA.

1. Appropriation of \$10,000, for two years, for four additional deputies.
2. Absolute protection for swans and imported quail.
3. Reduction of bag limit on ducks and doves from 50 to 25 per day.
4. Reduction of open season for deer to two months—August 1 to October 1 (instead of July 15 to November 1).
5. Absolute protection of tree squirrels instead of present open season.
6. Reduction of bag limit on deer from 3 to 2 a season.
7. Prohibition of the use of hounds in hunting deer.
8. Prohibition of purchase or sale of doves, rail, and snipe.
9. Prohibition of night hunting of big game and squirrels.
10. Prohibition of use of poison in destroying birds and animals.
11. Increase of minimum penalty for pursuing, taking, or killing female deer, spotted fawn, antelope, elk, or mountain sheep.

COLORADO.

1. Increase in number of chief game wardens from 5 to 25.
2. Repeal of provision for keeping young game animals as pets.
3. Establishment of bag limit (of one each) for elk with horns, antelope, and mountain sheep (close term expires in 1907).
4. Requirement of license for any hunting, instead of merely for hunting protected game.
5. Repeal of exemption from license of persons hunting on their own lands.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Prevention of the chasing of deer by dogs.
2. Provision for State propagation of quail.
3. Prohibition of shooting wild fowl during the breeding season.

DELAWARE.

1. Establishment of Board of Game Commissioners to take full charge of enforcement of laws. (In place of Delaware Game Protective Association.)
2. Increase of nonresident license fee to \$10.
3. Requirement of \$10 hunting license of unnaturalized foreign-born residents.
4. Prohibition of summer shooting of woodcock and wood duck.
5. Establishment of bag limits.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The game warden recommends that shooting be prohibited in the whole or a large part of the District of Columbia, thus practically making the District a park or refuge for birds and certain kinds of game.

IDAHO.

1. Reduction of bag limit on game birds to 12 (instead of 18) per day.
2. Extension of open season for waterfowl (to begin September 1 instead of September 15).

ILLINOIS.

1. Change in the law relating to sale of imported game.
2. Use of surplus in game protection fund for purchase and propagation of quail, prairie chickens, and pheasants for restocking covers, and for feeding small game in winter.
3. Requirement of license for hunting rabbits.
4. Reduction in resident license fee to 75 cents, with 25 cents additional to clerk (instead of \$1, with 40 cents additional to clerk). Minor changes in details of licenses.
5. Repeal of exemptions under license law.
6. Provision allowing use of ferrets in hunting rabbits.
7. Authority for game commissioner to appoint special deputies when necessary.

INDIANA.

No formal recommendations.

MAINE.

1. Establishment of \$5 nonresident license for plover during August and for all game birds during September, \$15 nonresident license for all game during October and November (\$10 in case of holder of a \$5 license). Nonresident to be allowed to take home 10 partridges, ducks, or other game birds under hunting license.
2. Reduction of deer season to the two months of October and November (season to close December 1, instead of December 16). Bag limit in case of deer to include only one doe.
3. Restoration of right of search and seizure without warrant (omitted from Revised Statutes of 1903).
4. Carrying firearms in the woods in close season to be prohibited or regulated by gun tax or registration fee.
5. Hunters to be required to report to commissioners the number of deer and moose shot, with date of killing.
6. Establishment of State game park in Indian Township, Washington Co.
7. Establishment of resident license (as a check on accidents in the woods).
8. Increase in number of wardens between Baker Lake and the Allegash to 12.
9. Appointment of general superintendent of wardens who shall devote his entire time to helping and instructing wardens and attending cases in court.
10. Legalization of position of chairman of Commission of Inland Fisheries and Game (now existing by courtesy).

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Establishment of \$10 license for unnaturalized inhabitants. Photograph of licensee to appear on license. License and birds or animals killed to be exhibited on demand of proper officer.
2. Deer held in possession to be tagged to show date and locality of killing and by whom killed.

3. Amendment of search law to authorize arrest and search at nearest police station in case any holder of protected game refuses to display such game on formal demand. Extension of right of search to cover nongame birds and plumage.

4. Protection at all times of mourning dove and Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover (latter now protected from March 1 to July 15.)

5. Extension of law prohibiting snaring to cover nongame birds as well as game birds.

6. Authority for deputies to serve warrants.

7. Provision requiring owners or holders of ferrets to notify commissioners in writing of possession and subsequent change of possession.

8. Clearer statement of authority of commissioners and deputies.

MICHIGAN.

1. Reduction in bag limit on deer from 3 to 2.

2. License law similar to that of Wisconsin to cover both hunting and fishing.

3. Absolute protection of quail for a period of years.

4. Restriction on killing partridges (ruffed grouse).

5. Protection of imported game birds and animals for a period of years.

6. Prohibition of all hunting on Bois Blanc Island in the Straits of Mackinac.

7. Uniform close seasons for all game birds and animals except deer.

8. Strict law against Sunday shooting.

9. Repeal of all local acts where one general law will meet the requirement.

10. Prohibition of hunting rabbits with ferrets.

MINNESOTA.

1. Establishment of a general license to supersede present resident license for big game only, thus extending the coupon system of shipment to cover birds shipped by residents.

2. Provision permitting change of venue in game cases from one county to another.

3. Erection of a fireproof building for the collection of specimens now held by the Board of Game and Fish Commissioners.

4. Reduction in bag limit on deer from 3 to 2.

5. Change in bag limit on birds to 25 quail, grouse, and prairie chickens combined, and 50 ducks, geese, and brant combined, in a day (instead of 25 of all kinds of birds).

6. Decrease of 50 per cent in number of quail, grouse, prairie chickens, ducks, geese, and brant allowed in possession at one time.

7. Provision making it manslaughter in first degree for a person to kill another in woods by mistake for deer, and denying defense that killing was accidental.

MISSOURI.

No recommendations received from the warden. The Missouri Sportsmen's Game and Fish Protective League and the Audubon Society have secured the enactment of a new and comprehensive law providing for a salaried game warden, a system of hunting licenses, protection for all game and nongame birds, and an appropriation for carrying the law into effect.

MONTANA.

1. Establishment of a license for unnaturalized foreigners.

2. Establishment of a uniform season for all game.

3. Reduction of bag limits on mountain goats to 1 (instead of 6), and deer to 3 (instead of 6) a season.

4. Reduction of open season for game birds (to begin September 1 instead of August 15).
5. Stopping spring shooting of waterfowl.
6. Adoption of measures to prevent accidents in hunting big game.

NEBRASKA.

1. Extension of resident license system to cover all residents, above the age of 15 years, not hunting on their own premises. (Present law excepts those hunting within the counties in which they reside.)
2. Prohibition of sale of all game. Present law prohibits sale of only deer without horns, elk, partridges, pheasants, wild turkeys, snipe (except Wilson snipe and yellow-legs).
3. Change in open season for prairie chickens (to begin September 1 instead of October 1), with bag limit of 10 in one day during September.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Extension of \$10 nonresident license to cover all game instead of deer only.
2. Restriction of the right of persons to kill dogs running deer or sheep.
3. Prevention of the running at large of curs in close season.
4. Extension of close season for northern hare (to begin March 1 instead of April 1).

NEW JERSEY.

1. Prohibition of killing woodcock, except in general open season for game.
2. Prohibition of sale of all game.
3. Fewer changes in game laws and cooperation with New York and Pennsylvania to secure greater uniformity.
4. Extension of close season for wild fowl to include months of April and September.

NEW MEXICO.

1. Reduction of open season for deer to 6 weeks—October 1 to November 15 (instead of November 1 to January 1).
2. Protection of beaver for ten years.
3. Protection of antelope for two years.
4. Protection of elk and mountain sheep for at least ten years.
5. Protection of all species of pheasants for five years.
6. Establishment of close seasons for all kinds of waterfowl (now unprotected).
7. Reduction of open season on quail to two months—October 1 to December 1 (instead of October 1 to March 1).
8. Establishment of close season for doves (now unprotected) except in September and October.
9. Prohibition of all sale of the game animals and birds above mentioned.

NEW YORK.

No recommendations.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Audubon Society made no formal recommendations prior to the meeting of the legislature, but the secretary reports that the following legislation advocated by the Society has been secured:

1. Prohibition of killing any deer while it is swimming across a stream or other body of water (one or two counties excepted).
2. Establishment of a uniform close season for quail and wild turkeys, March 1 to November 15 (except in a few counties).
3. Prohibition of export of shore birds from the State.
4. Prohibition of the killing of any birds or game between sunset and sunrise (intended primarily to stop killing of robins at night).

NORTH DAKOTA.

(District No. 1.)

1. Increase in resident license fee from 75 cents to \$1.
2. Distribution of license fee as follows: 50 per cent to regular deputy wardens, 30 per cent to district game wardens, 10 per cent to county auditors, 10 per cent to State as a fund for fish and game propagation for each district.
3. Increase of power of wardens and deputies with authority to act in any part of the district (instead of merely in county where appointed).
 1. Provision making driving across a field in August with shot gun and pointer or setter, prima facie evidence of violation of the game laws.
5. Extension of open season for prairie chickens (to end November 1 instead of October 15).
6. Reduction of bag limit on prairie chickens and grouse from 25 of each to 25 of both.
7. Passage of a comprehensive law for the protection of nongame birds.
8. Provision permitting nonresidents to carry out of the State openly, under license, during open season: 25 prairie chickens, 35 ducks, 35 geese, 50 plover, 50 jack snipe, and 4 deer.
9. Prohibition of purchase and sale of all game.
10. Authority for taxidermists to receive game in open season and hold it in close season if properly tagged; also to ship specimens out of the State and receive game for mounting from other States. Authority for hunters to import game during close season, provided it is properly tagged on arrival.
11. Prohibition of use of automatic guns.
12. Prohibition of spring shooting of waterfowl.

(District No. 2.)

No recommendations.

OKLAHOMA.

1. Slight changes in open seasons.
2. Prohibition of shooting on public highway under any conditions (instead of without consent of adjoining owners).
3. Prohibition of sale and shipment of game birds and animals at any time.
4. Establishment of resident and nonresident licenses.
5. Provision for sale, under order of court, of dead game confiscated by wardens. If value exceeds \$100, such game may be shipped out of the Territory for sale.
6. Establishment of bag limits.
7. Provision allowing nonresidents to take out of the Territory under hunting licenses the equivalent of two days' bag.
8. Provision allowing warden to exchange game birds and animals with other States.

OREGON.¹

1. Prohibition of sale of all upland birds for five years.
2. Establishment of \$1 resident license.
3. Establishment of \$20 nonresident license.
4. Increase of penalties for violations of the game laws.
5. Increase of appropriation for game protection.
6. Extension of close season for elk for ten years.
7. Provision allowing running of deer with dogs during October each year.

¹ Numbers 1-4 are given as specific recommendations, the others are mentioned incidentally in the Reports for 1903 and 1904.

8. Provision allowing killing of dogs chasing deer from April 1 to August 1, and exempting killer from prosecution.

9. Protection of does at all times.

10. Reduction of bag limits on upland game birds from 10 to 5 per day.

11. Prohibition of use of dogs in shooting birds for three years, or restriction to the last fifteen days of open season.

12. Establishment of five-year close term for native pheasants (instead of present open seasons).

13. Reduction of bag limit on ducks from 50 to 20 per day.

14. Provision allowing killing of geese at any time, but prohibiting all killing on nesting or roosting places.

15. Employment of twelve or fifteen deputies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Greater restrictions on collecting nongame birds, their nests and eggs for scientific purposes, under permit.

2. Greater restrictions on hunting by unmaturalized foreign-born residents.

3. Greater restrictions on hunting deer with dogs.

4. Changes to meet evasions of law in regard to purchase and sale of game.

5. Restrictions on spring shooting of migratory birds.

6. Provision for purchase and propagation of game of all kinds for free distribution and for stocking the lands of the State.

7. Provision allowing nonresidents to carry out of the State, under hunting license, a reasonable quantity of game for their own use but not for sale.

8. Provision for salaried game protectors and reasonable allowance for expenses incurred by officers of the commission.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Prohibition of sale of partridges and woodcock for at least five years.

2. Establishment of license for all hunters, resident and nonresident alike, with fee not exceeding \$5. Proceeds to be used by commissioners of birds in enforcement of game laws.

3. Prohibition of shooting waterfowl from boats propelled by any mechanical device other than oars, paddles, or sails.

4. Establishment of close season for *all* birds except seafoal from January 1 to July 14, inclusive.

5. Repeal of bounty on hawks, owls, and crows, or modification of law so that it will be in force only during the open season for game.

6. Establishment of game refuges.

7. Extension of close season for pheasants to October 15, 1910.

TENNESSEE.

1. Provision authorizing county wardens to appoint deputies.

2. Provision authorizing wardens to enforce 'written permission' law (Acts of 1901, Chap. 91), and the law prohibiting shipment and export of quail (Acts of 1901, Chap. 121).

3. Repeal of provision allowing children under 16 to trap quail.

4. Protection of nests and eggs of game birds.

5. Prohibition of killing deer for several years.

UTAH.

1. Repeal of open season for spring shooting of waterfowl (February 15 to March 15).

2. Prohibition of sale of all game (instead of all except waterfowl).

WASHINGTON.

1. Creation of office of chief deputy game warden, with provision for traveling expenses; incumbent to devote his attention exclusively to game.
2. Equipment for propagating game at each trout hatchery.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Prohibition of shipment out of the State of rabbits, squirrels, woodcock, and ducks (in addition to deer, wild turkeys, quail and pheasants or ruffed grouse, the shipment of which is now prohibited). Shipment of each bird and animal to be a separate offense.
2. Establishment of close season for woodcock (to correct omission in present law by which these birds are unprotected except in a general way).
3. Provision allowing nonresidents to carry out of the State a limited number of animal and birds under hunting license.
4. Change in open season for quail from (November 10 to January 1, instead of November 1 to December 20).

WISCONSIN.

1. Repeal of open season for aquatic fowl in spring (April 10-25).
2. Payment for maintenance of fish hatcheries from hunting license fund.

WYOMING.

1. Authority for State game warden to issue special permits to resident land owners, allowing capture, propagation, and disposition of game.
2. Change in bag limits from 2 elk to 1 bull and 1 cow (or 2 cows), reduction in bag limit on antelope from 2 to 1, and establishment of bag limits for game birds.
3. Provision making it a felony to kill big game for heads, scalps, horns, or tusks, or to sell or purchase tusks.
4. Authorization of holders of grazing permits to kill bears at any time on their grazing areas.
5. Prohibition of use of carcasses or meat of game animals for baiting traps, etc.
6. Reduction of open season for grouse (to begin August 15 or September 1, instead July 15).
7. Restriction of hunters to single-shot rifles of not less than 45 caliber.
8. Change of open season for elk (to begin October 1, instead of September 1).
9. Establishment of resident license with fees of 50 cents for birds and \$2.50 for all game.
10. Provision allowing justices of peace 20 per cent (instead of 5 per cent) of proceeds from the resident licenses which they issue.
11. Establishment of \$10 nonresident license for taking birds and fish.
12. Imposition of severe penalties for wasting meat of big game.
13. Examination of guides; increase of guide license fee to \$25 (instead of \$10); license to be good for two years (instead of one).
14. Exemption from protection of black eagle and "such hawks as prey on poultry and are not noted destroyers of rodents."
15. Stringent law prohibiting hunting on lands of tax-paying residents without consent of owner.
16. Increase of game protection fund to avert a deficit.